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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1915.

Signs of Prosperity

PRE-EMINENCE in the Federal reserve system attained by the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank is gratifying not only as an indication of the manner in which the bank is fulfilling its destiny, but as evidence also that the business of this district is fast getting back into its old position of prosperity and steady growth.

The bank's rediscovers for last week amounted to more than \$1,000,000. In this there is ample demonstration of the fact that the money of the member banks is being employed and employed with profit. Enterprise emerges from the cyclone cellar into which it was driven by war's alarms, new industries are planned, old industries are expanded, Richmond and the South are looking up.

Happy With a Leg Off

MRS. SARA BERNHARDT, the world's greatest tragedienne since Rachel and Adrienne Lecocquer, the heroine of "La Tosca," "La Sardiere," "Madre," the most famous of the Camille, diva glorious and beloved, lies in a hospital awaiting the amputation of a leg because of injury to her knee and has the courage at seventy to say: "My leg will be amputated, and I shall be happy."

Happy with a leg off? Yes, for Bernhardt there could be no unhappiness in the material loss of anything. Bernhardt, to those who know her best, is a soul, a spirit. Her greatest consciousness is spiritual. So long as nothing is amputated from that immensity of soul, so long as nothing is lost of the wonderful intellect, why should not a Bernhardt be happy?

The world will be happy with her when she says the word, for she is peculiarly the ward of the world, over which she has spread so much of her wonderful art.

The Pulmotor

AS quietly as a casual thing among scientific inventions, the pulmotor has crept into daily usefulness in life-saving without receiving its full due. In St. Paul a year ago doctors and nurses in Bethesda Hospital used the pulmotor to put life into a stillborn child, and today the child weighs twenty-two pounds and has never been sick a day.

In every city, when men are overcome in sewer work or by gases in mines, the pulmotor goes clanging through the streets to the rescue. Firemen more than have been tabulated to this latest instrument of humanity. The pulmotor has pulled many a patient through a period of convulsions, and yet very little has been said or published about its work.

How many readers of The Times-Dispatch know what a pulmotor is, who invented it, how it works and what it does? Go to the nearest library and look it up. The science of life-saving is so important in this world that every man and woman ought to know something about every agency, however quiet, it may come into service.

The Fighting Judge

WILKES-BARRE reports a justice of the peace who, having a wife-beater before him, first descended from the bench, hammered the wife-beater until his nose bled, and then got back to his judicial throne and tried the case. The magistrate had been licensed by the prisoner's statement that the laws of this country permitted a man to punish his wife as he saw fit. That, and the two black eyes the woman in the case brought into court, made the justice take of his coat.

Ordinarily no sane man would for a moment applaud a magistrate who lacks the judicial temperament so sorely, or who undignifies his position by such methods of personal chastisement. But somehow, there is in this case a clear note of retribution that tends rather to glorify the act. Man, in America, instinctively hates any other man who strikes a woman, and so long as we all feel that way about it, it is hard, if not impossible, to say that the Wilkes-Barre justice disgraced his profession and should be removed, however true the statement might be in point of fact.

In some States—Maryland and Delaware, for instance—they have the whipping post for wife-beaters, and it is effective. If Pennsylvania should legalize the whipping magistrate and appoint only husky prizefighters to judicial positions, it might be equally effective. Certainly, Wilkes-Barre has earned a leather medal. Far be it from us to forbid its presentation.

Arming of Merchant Vessels

THERE is no validity in the German protest against the alleged arming of the British government of certain of its merchant vessels. Before this practice had been inducted to Britain some British merchantmen had been torpedoed by submarines, without the formality of a search, and with no opportunity given for the escape of officers and crews.

With this policy not only put into effect but proclaimed to the world by Germany

there is no reason on earth why merchantmen should not arm. They lose nothing absolutely by this precaution, and it is conceivable that they may in some manner save themselves by the destruction of their assailant.

Ordinarily, merchant vessels in times of war are safer when they are unarmed. Never before has a civilized nation announced a purpose to destroy such craft without saving their crews. The German cruisers that preyed on British shipping in the early months of the struggle always observed and respected this principle of humanity. Before the prize was sent to the bottom its crew and passengers were transferred always to another vessel and permitted in some other way to reach land and safety.

Resistance offered by a merchantman to a warship's attack would be folly, under normal circumstances. It is the attitude of desperation, and never would be adopted deliberately by any other tactics possible. But Germany makes any other tactics impossible. The merchant vessel knows it is to be torpedoed on sight, and that it would not be spared even if it were entirely helpless. Why should it not mount a few quick-firers and take the chance of beating off the enemy, or, at least, as it sinks beneath the waves, of avenging its own destruction?

Starvation Policy Not a Novelty

IT is almost amusing to read in some Northern newspapers, mingled with their discussions of the British and German replies to the protests of this government, expressions of strongest condemnation of the policy of "starving out" the civil population of one or the other, or both, belligerent countries.

The Baltimore News, for example, says "the menace of starvation for the civil population of Germany is of concern as contrary to civilized principles." Probably the News means "civilized principles of starvation," for, without the addition of the qualifying phrase, its criticism would apply without limitation to the whole conduct by the Federal government of the War Between the States.

It is true that the Federals adopted in that struggle a method of starvation—that by blockade—which had received the sanction of international law, but in morals, in what most persons mean when they speak of "civilized principles" and in effect, there was no difference between that policy and the plans Britain now intends to pursue. The civil population, including the women and children, of the Confederacy, felt "the menace of starvation"—and actual starvation, as well—far more acutely than the same classes in Germany are likely to feel them in the course of the present war.

Moreover, if the News seeks a possible inspiration of Germany's view of such matters, it may be found in Busch's "Bismarck," wherein, to the esteemed General Sheridan, of crow and haversack memory, is ascribed the thought that "the civil population of conquered territory should be left nothing save eyes to weep with." Down here in Virginia there are still persons able and willing to bear witness that "Dashing Phil" was a profound believer in and a fervent practitioner of his own theory.

We are entirely altruistic in the hope that those who regard General Sheridan as a hero will not "pipe their lachrymal glands" too fervently for the civil population of either Germany or Great Britain. There is enough hypocrisy produced abroad in these days without setting up opposition plants on this side of the ocean.

Not Yet Time to Cross the Bridge

WE do not understand that Mayor Ainslie, in asking the Vice Commission for a more detailed report of the evidence in its possession, designed to commit himself to the ingenious theory that in the commission's original report no charges are made against the administration of the Police Department. The Mayor's mind is not of the peculiar type capable of reading the document in question and reaching that conclusion.

We do believe, however, that he was justified in asking for this evidence, before taking further steps to bring about an investigation. We are convinced the commission will agree with the Mayor that this evidence should be turned over, so that trouble may be spared and future action wisely guided. In the improbable event that the commission should refuse to accede to his request, the duty of the Mayor will still be clear and plain, but it certainly is not necessary to cross a bridge that in all likelihood never will be reached.

There must be an investigation of the Police Department. The grave doubts cast on police administration and police efficiency by the Vice Commission's findings must be resolved, one way or the other. So long as they exist, there can be no public confidence in the rigidity and impartiality of law enforcement, nor can these doubts be dissipated by a sporadic activity against law violations of a particular type.

If the report means anything, it is that police administration, so far as it refers to disorderly houses and so far as the Police Board is concerned, has been neither rigid nor impartial. No one who is reasonably well equipped mentally can study the report without finding that conclusion irresistible. It is obvious to any sane man of average intelligence.

The Vice Commission is composed of intelligent and public-spirited men and women, not at all addicted to the intemperate use of language, and fully acquainted with the ordinary meaning and implication of English speech. It is not conceivable the report means anything less than it conveys.

Dr. Harvey Wiley figures that 60 per cent of all human energy is directed toward getting something to eat, and certainly not less than an hour each meal should be devoted to eating it. Certainly, doctor, but in these times an hour for some folk would mean mighty slow chewing of the visible supply.

There is a question whether Uncle Sam is liberal enough in furnishing wooden legs for old soldiers, and Representative Ashbrook, of Ohio, is urging more generosity. By the time Europe finishes what it is doing, the complaint will be of deforestation for wooden legs.

One thing to be said about the high cost of living is that it has no terrors for the true housewife. We have known a good cook to make a beautiful sponge cake out of superfluous kitchen towels.

A Philadelphia hobo, caught by his gait-luses on a car projection and thus arrested, swears he will never again wear suspenders. Suspending he had been caught by the slack of his trousers!

A two-legged lamb that walks upright is reported born on an Arizona ranch. That's nothing; Wall Street is full of them as Broadway is of biped lobsters.

SONGS AND SAWS

Paradox.
When'er on Congress we reflect,
This thought into our brain-pans pops,
That while it sits it's going fast,
But when it rises always stops.

The Possibility Says.
The man who is always discussing the follies of others may mean well, but there is small room in this world for a walking culler of the milk of human kindness.

Spreading It Wide.
"Is Jack making a name for himself at college?"
"I should say he is," replied Jack's father. "So far as I can learn, his name is on the books of every tradesman within ten miles of the campus."

A Business Woman.
He—When are you going to stop all this foolishness and make up your mind to marry me?
She—I haven't decided yet. Dad says it is good policy, when it costs you nothing, to keep open just as many options as possible.

Progressive Affection.
"Does Miss So-and-so's dog like you?"
"I don't think he does yet, but he has chewed me up a good deal already, and if there is anything in this doctrine of acquired tastes, he should be very fond of me in the course of time."

Natural Talent.
Grubbs—Remember D'Auber, that artist you always said you would not believe on oath?
Stubbs—Yes, what's happened to him?
Grubbs—He has taken to painting pictures of aboriginal Indians on the warpath.
Stubbs—He ought to succeed at it. He always was good at drawing the long bow.

One Exception.
This world is full of funny folks.
Who do a lot of funny things,
But they do not include the yep.
Who has a "come song" he sings.

Chats With Virginia Editors

"The newspaper has made Presidents, killed poets and punished genius with criticism," says the Gordonsville Gazette. "It has curtailed the power of kings, converted bankers into paupers and graced paupers with honors. It has educated the poor and robbed the philosopher of his reason; it smiles, cries, dies, but it can't be run to suit every body, and the man will be crazy who reads it. He certainly will be crazy after he has tried it for a few months."

The Elmstadt Herald offers this comment on the blessings and advantages of country life: "The high cost of living, about which we hear so much these days, is caused by the high prices of beef, pork, mutton, chickens, eggs, wheat and things like those. The farmer can grow all these things. The high cost of living plays into the hands of the farmer. He has all the other fellows beat a mile."

Viewing the matter from afar, the Alexandria Gazette moralizes as follows on recent developments here in Richmond: "There are some, however, who prefer to believe that the lid has not been allowed to remain off in the capital city without the knowledge of some whose duty it was to keep down immorality. Those upon whom aspersions have been cast immediately appeared with the white roses of innocence in their hands. We have all may prove that the innocents and whisperers were unfounded."

"Begging pardon," says the Tidewater Democrat, "people are in one respect like snakes. They have a weakness for the sunshine, bright and warm." It is a good thing for the Democrat that it followed its comparison with an explanation.

King William, at any rate, is getting out of the mud, and it plans to keep out. Says the West Point News: "If our road supervisors in King William County keep up the work through the season as well as they have begun it, the old residents won't know their own county roads by the middle of summer. Spend whatever money is necessary to have the roads thoroughly dragged after each rain, and it will not be three months before this county will be talked favorably of all over Tidewater Virginia. Perhaps King and Queen will then join the procession."

Current Editorial Comment

Marriage Under Eugenic Law

The first year of the operation of the Minnesota eugenic marriage law shows a decrease of 10 per cent in the number of marriages reported to the authorities. There are several ways in which the figures may be analyzed, but they certainly do not mean that some persons unfit for marriage have been prevented from mating according to their desire. It is too easy to go elsewhere, where there are no restrictions, and it is easily conceivable that many persons entirely fit for marriage rebelled against the annoyance of going through the prescribed process so long as the State is charged with the requirements of the success of the law will depend upon whether or not it will be able to create a sentiment in favor of marriage according to the eugenic chart and to make it somewhat of a popular thing to do. Evidently that evolution has not yet come about. Right or wrong, the idea of a eugenic law with respect to matrimony savors a trifle too much of stock-farm standards to meet approval in the minds of those regarding the sale of sentiment to catch the breeze that blows toward the sunset red of nature's device of romance.—Columbia State.

Ghosts of Great Struggle

Not all the tragedies of war are reported under big headlines. Many weird stories are hidden in obscure corners, and though reckoned as incidents of the day's news, are big with significance. Here is the substance of a brief dispatch that appeared under a Berlin date the other day: "Eighteen thousand canes have been donated to the German government for distribution among soldiers who have been crippled in the war." Eighteen thousand canes means 18,000 broken men who cannot walk alone. Their government found them strong, capable and self-reliant. It sent them out, upstanding, under blazing banners, and brought them back maimed, to lean on sticks. Now a source under any other name than war to sweep over any considerable section of the earth and wreck the lives of the physically fit, civilization would go mad with fear. Yet governments sanction the scourge of war, and without cessation they will place, dead men are put away to rot, unseen forever, soon to be forgotten. The ghosts of war are the broken remnants, the pieces of men who are left behind.—Toledo Blade.

Offices Become Too Numerous

We have been proceeding upon the theory that our progress in bureaucracy has been an advance toward peace. We have known a good cook to make a beautiful sponge cake out of superfluous kitchen towels.

to extravagance and waste. And worst of all, we are treading in the domain of false ideals which atrophy the very spirit of individualism which is the life and soul of free government and human progress. It is getting so that merely the men of any vocation, trade or profession feel that they need some government support or protection to keep possible competitors suppressed. The man who wants to be self-reliant and independent is apt to find himself restricted by the obstacles imposed by those who secure governmental aid and protection.—Houston Post.

Gossip From "Down Home"

The Greensboro Record maintains its leadership of those three "down home" who yearn for the thespians and the side pots, too. Says the Record: "If the Legislature cuts out liquor shipments, the only way a fellow can get it is to go after it, but after Virginia becomes dry, one year from next November, he will have to go as far as Washington. It will be a case like Uncle Remus and the turkey. He said he had noticed it made a difference how one prayed; he prayed to the Lord to send him a turkey he always failed, but when he prayed to the Lord to send him after one, He always heard him."

A State-wide primary bill that does not apply to legislative candidates will not fill the bill," says the Raleigh Times. "To North Carolina the Legislature is more important than Congress or any other body. Those who believe in the rule of the people should stand shoulder to shoulder for a real primary. If the people have the means of selecting the kind of representatives they want, the people will not be at the results of legislation. Democrats continue to prattle about the people. Then let the people rule by giving them the proper sort of primary." That sounds mightily like good, straight talk and hard common sense.

Just think of a newspaper to make a suggestion like this one from the Henderson Gold Leaf: "It is perhaps true that many 'prohibitionists' who have heretofore wanted the last drop kept away from the saloons are now opposing the new measure because their own supply is likely to be cut off." Evidently, North Carolina is trying to apply "the sauce for the goose, sauce for the gander" theory of ethics.

The manner in which bad roads delay the operation of other sage reform is well illustrated by this extract from a leading editorial, headed "Final Notice," in the Lexington Dispatch: "On account of the miserable condition of the roads which has prevented a good many farmers of the county from coming to town for several months, we have postponed the time for going on the cash-in-advance system until March 15."

The Raleigh News and Observer is alarmed by evidences of Democratic disunion. It says: "Those seasoned Democrats like Champ Clark and Farnford Simmons see plainly enough that the thing for Democrats to do is to pull together, and they are doing the Democratic party and the country a service by counseling the presenting of a united front. Republicanism is exultant over the divisions that have arisen in Democratic ranks, and their hopes will be realized if the wise advice of men like Simmons in the Senate and Clark and Webb in the House is not taken."

"Don't try to catch a business man by phone at his home when he comes in to dinner," says the Rocky Mount Telegram. "Have a heart. Remember how you enjoy a hot meal, and do unto others as you would have them do unto you. The man that spends the day in an office doesn't welcome business at home when he can get away from the office."

The Voice of the People

Why Not Lease the Gas Works?

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—It has given me a great deal of pleasure to read the editorial in your issue of the 15th inst. headed "Why Not Lease the Gas Works?" published in The Times-Dispatch. With a great many of my neighbors and business acquaintances we have found our gas service today is as well as it can be. Those with whom I have talked on this subject concur in the opinion that the city would do well to seriously consider the leasing of the gas property to private interests, to be operated for the benefit of the city as well as for those who would continue to operate it. Only a few years ago we issued bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 to consider another lease of the gas property to private interests, in order that the proceeds to be spent in the rehabilitation of our Gas Works. As I understand it, we are now to consider another lease of bonds for a like or greater amount, in order that our gas system be brought up to our present requirements. I would like to stress, of course, as time goes on we must keep issuing bonds and spending more of the city's money, our gas service today is as well as it can be. There have been two or three years. Then why not let us have private operation? If this Southern city will seriously consider the leasing of the gas property to private interests, give us a good quality of gas and reduce the price as such reductions are made, possibly, and we will give up our property to that company. It all means, let us have a public hearing, in which we can hear arguments for and against the proposition, and let the Common Council decide. The city asks for a vote on the part of the people. This seems to be a fair and square way of going about this matter. I am, Sir, a SINCERE CITIZEN.
Richmond, February 15, 1915.

Protection of Neutral Passengers.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—In this matter of being another nation's flag, which is occupying the attention of the world at present, and which is held beside the merchantmen of our belligerent nation, flying a large flag of its own to run up by its side a much smaller flag belonging to a neutral nation, it has been some passengers belonging to that nation, thereby proclaiming to the other vessels the existing conditions?
A SUBSCRIBER.
Richmond, February 15, 1915.

The Bright Side of Life

Several Possibilities.

"Just a word."
"Well."
"Do you think you could ever learn to love me?"
"No," said the girl, "nor Limburger cheese nor spaghetti."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How He Does It.

"Jones is making money fast these days. How does he do it?"
"The time he used to put in kicking about being poor he's now putting in working to get rich."—Indianapolis Star.

Busy Already.

Crawford—So you don't think this is the right time to speak about increasing our armaments?
Crabshaw—No, we mean to have all we can do to supply war materials to the belligerents.—Life.

Unfair Advantage.

Crawford—Is he sorry he boasted so much to his wife about his income?
Crabshaw—I should say he was! She is using it as evidence against him in her suit for alimony.—Judge.

Adaptable.

"Wombat used to be a great outdoor man and all-around sport. He is reconciled to married life."
"I think so. I called on him recently and found him sitting ashes with an old tennis racket."—Kansas City Journal.

Impossible.

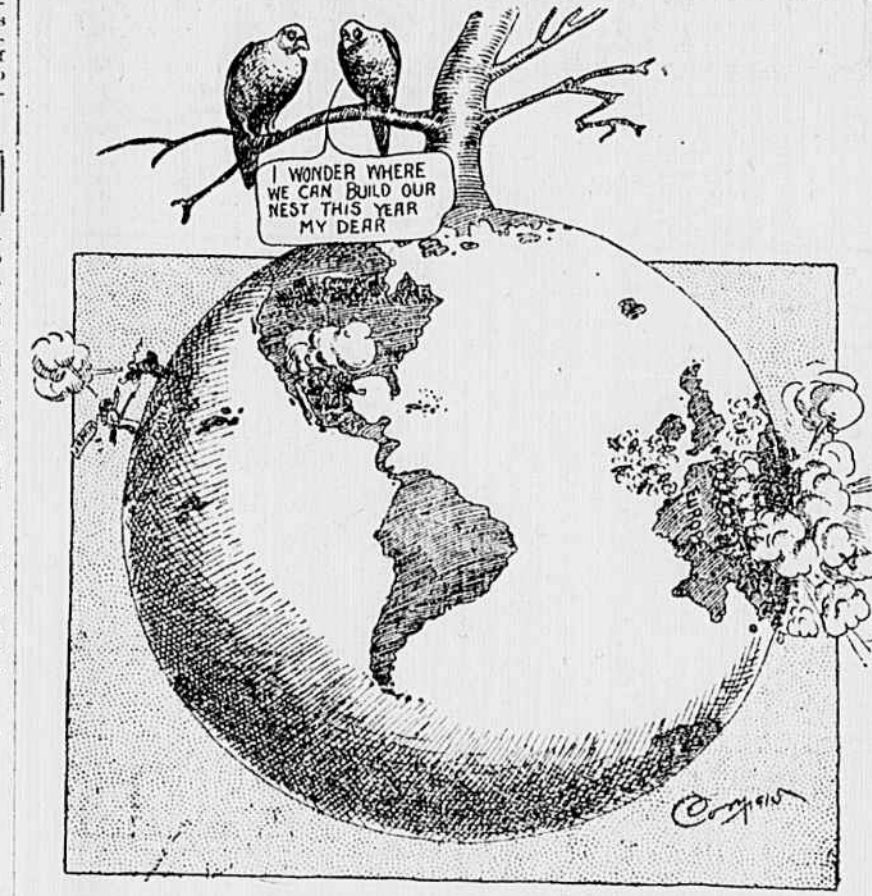
"Begin at the bottom and work your way up, Patrick. That is the only way."
"I can't be done in my business, I'm a well digger."—Comet.

Six Months.

She—Isn't that a fine building?
He—Yep. That's the police court.—Froth, of Penn State.

SAYS MRS. DOVE TO MR. DOVE

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



—From the Chicago Herald.

SOLUTION OF POLICE PROBLEM

A study of police problems in European cities by Raymond B. Fosdick, former commissioner of accounts of the city of New York, was issued yesterday by the Century Company under the title, "European Police Systems." The material for Mr. Fosdick's book was drawn from extended personal inquiry and observation in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Paris, Lyons, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, Cologne, Vienna, Budapest, Rome, Brussels, Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The investigation of this subject and the preparation of the book, Mr. Fosdick devoted nearly two years.

Looking at the results of his studies from the standpoint of America interests, the striking fact disclosed is the uniform integrity of European policemen. Nowhere in Europe is there any such phenomenon as we in America find. General corruption and favoritism are absolutely unknown. For this state of affairs, there are, in Mr. Fosdick's judgment, several reasons. First the head of a European police force is a trained and experienced man, armed with adequate power. European police administration is a distinct profession. It is seldom that a man is chosen from an unrelated line of activity to head a police department. The chief of a department, the president, the commissioner, the director, the prefect, whatever his title is generally a jurist trained in government work.

Mr. Fosdick emphasizes particularly the power of the head of the police to discipline his men as he sees fit. "The usual attitude of a European city toward its police commissioner is one of trust. When after careful selection, it chooses a man to head its police force, it endows him with ample powers and expects him to use them wisely. Only in a few of the provincial cities of England, in the Dutch cities and in the smaller municipalities of Germany is there any disposition to tie the hands of the commissioner, or to prevent his exercising free and almost unrestricted control over the men who constitute the uniformed force. Seldom is there an attempt to surround him with any system of checks and balances, or to erect barriers against the possible abuse of his powers. Thus, in London, the commissioner is empowered to make him responsible for the final and absolute authority on all matters of discipline, and while occasional endeavors are made to secure from the Home Secretary a reversal of the commissioner's decision, the attempts are invariably proved fruitless. The commissioner may levy fines, make reductions in rank or in rate of pay, or dismiss uniformed members of his force, and no court, tribunal or other external body has power to review his action. This is true in nearly every large city of Europe."

"Choose the head of your force with scrupulous care, clothe him with full powers, make him responsible for the final and absolute authority on all matters of discipline, and while occasional endeavors are made to secure from the Home Secretary a reversal of the commissioner's decision, the attempts are invariably proved fruitless. The commissioner may levy fines, make reductions in rank or in rate of pay, or dismiss uniformed members of his force, and no court, tribunal or other external body has power to review his action. This is true in nearly every large city of Europe."

"The second reason for the integrity and efficiency of the European police department is found in the careful selection of the personnel of the uniformed force. The Continental policemen, almost without exception, are taken directly from the army, where they have served as soldiers in the ranks. The English policemen, trained in the private life, come for the most part from the country districts and have only in rare instances served in the army.

In the third place, the integrity of European police is attributable to the fact that they are looked upon as protectors of law and order rather than as guardians of public morals. There is little attempt to make a particular code of behavior the subject of general criminal legislation. The high moral standards of a few people are not the legal requirements of the State. Only occasional persons are placed upon the statute books laws which serve only to satisfy the consciences of those responsible for them. This is a subject worthy of more attention than can be given in this report. We cannot guarantee the integrity of the police problem. For example, the public houses of London, within a four-mile radius of Charing Cross, are allowed to open on Sunday, by the Parliament chosen from the House of Lords and 2 P. M., and 6 and 11 P. M. This particular provision, which from personal investigation I know to be generally enforced, meets with the approval of Londoners. It is a fair approximation to the tastes and standards of the majority. I asked a high official at Scotland Yard, whose name in this connection I am not at liberty to mention, what would be the effect on the metropolitan police force if Parliament passed a law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. It would mean the demoralization of the force, he replied. We cannot guarantee the integrity of the police against the forces of influence arising from unenforceable laws. In Berlin, where, as in most Continental cities, no distinction is made in the sale of liquor between week-days and Sundays, a similar question propounded to a police official of high rank was greeted

with a stare of amazement. "Preposterous!" he exclaimed. "The entire German army could not enforce such a regulation."

"These illustrations are not intended as an argument for open saloons on Sunday. That is a separate question to be determined on the basis both of national habits and local conditions. The point is that a police department cannot be used to enforce standards of conduct which are widely disapproved or to regulate the private habits of a population contrary to its wishes. Attempts to enforce laws of this type which are not representative of public opinion invariably breed corruption."

"The European police department is, on the whole, an excellent piece of machinery. To its construction a high order of creative intelligence has been devoted. In its operation an equally high order of intelligence is constantly employed. In the last resort, the police in Europe are not a force to be feared, but a force to be respected. Europe has succeeded in formulating and solving its police problem because, discarding all inferior persons and agencies, it has concentrated its work on a superior type of intelligence."

"Beneath all the variations which we have from time to time commented on, there are certain common principles on the basis of which the efficiency of the European police department can be explained. First, the police are not called upon to compel conformity to moral standards which do not meet with general public approval. They are not asked to enforce laws which from the standpoint of accepted public habit or taste are fundamentally unenforceable."

"Second, control is centered where responsibility can be definitely fixed—in a single official. This official, thoroughly trained for his work and chosen with painstaking deliberation, is clothed with independent authority. Secure in his position and free from external interference, he enjoys the widest powers in dealing with his subordinates. Perhaps the most striking fact in connection with the European police commissioner is not only the absence of checks and balances by which a possible abuse of power may be curbed or minimized, but the sustained faith of the people that power will be wisely employed."

"Finally, the rank and file of the European police forces are selected and trained with the same care and attention shown in the case of their superior officers. Indeed, in all ranks the character of the personnel is the essential constant factor of efficiency. On this and on no other basis is it possible to secure a permanent and efficient organization. Other features can indeed produce better conditions, but without these fundamental human values there can be no real or permanent efficiency."

Children's Bill in Senate

Members of the National Child Labor Committee in this vicinity who have been co-operating with the committee in its publicity campaign for the Palmer-Owen child labor bill have received a letter from Owen R. Lovejoy, the general secretary, asking for further co-operation.

The majority by which the House of Representatives passed the bill Monday was much larger than we had dared to hope it would be, writes Mr. Lovejoy. "But this is only the first step. The final step depends on you. Only one in seven of 275 Representatives voting on the bill opposed it, and we believe that two reasons why the bill is meeting with popular favor are first, that more than 100,000 children will immediately be affected by it; second, that the standards which it proposes for these children have already been adopted by the majority of the States. Forty-three States have a law which limits the number of hours a child may work in a factory, and twenty-seven of these standards are legal exemptions. Thirty-four have forbidden night work by children under sixteen. Thirty-two States and the Federal government have by statute recognized the eight-hour day as suitable for adults, although only nineteen have applied it to all children under sixteen. Only sixteen of the important mining States have a sixteen-hour limit, or higher, for underground work in mines, but these sixteen States employ two-thirds of the mine workers of the entire country."

"The bill is now before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, from whom we expect a favorable report. The fate of the bill before the Senate itself is more uncertain, and all who have not already written to their Senators are urged to do so without delay."

Doesn't Champ Read the War News?

(Washington Post.)
Speaker Clark advises a proportional elimination of all the armies; well, ain't they doin' it?

The Unkindest Cut of All.

(Chicago News.)
As if Mexico did not have enough troubles of its own, it is doomed to receive Jack Johnson.

She Wished It on the World.

(Charleston News and Courier.)
Spain oughtn't to kick at what Mexico does. Wasn't it a Spaniard who discovered Mexico?